[illegible] YEAR.] THE [No. 1846.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1782.

To JOHN CADWALADER and JAMES LLOYD, Esquires.

Illustrious Pair,

PERMIT me to approach you with sentiments of the highest veneration, and to offer you my sincere congratulations, on the signal success of your prosecution against the member from this city. It is considered by men acquainted in this state, as the triumph of the daily interest over a [illegible] and disaffected faction, which was indebted for its birth and importance to his intrigues, and cabals, and whose fate is involved with that of its leader. The happy effects, which must flow to the common cause from this glorious event, are as apparent, as the ruinous system of politics, patronised by this incendiary and his adherents. Under the old government, he distinguished himself in support of the proprietary interest in opposition to that of the people; his zealous struggles in favour of the 40 per poll, and the infamous stamp act will never be forgotten; they are engraved on the hearts of his fellow-citizens. From the commencement of the present contest, he has been an avowed advocate for the odious doctrine of reconciliation, was a violent opposer of the declaration of independence, and has uniformly impeded every measure, which led to its permanent establishment. He has carried his opposition to the confiscation of the property of our refugee and British enemies, to a degree of knight-errantry; and it has been owing to his arts and influence that the appropriation of it was so long protracted to the injury of the community. Although the history of this man's public conduct, is a history of outrages against the feelings and liberties of mankind, and he has not the shadow of a claim to those exalted talents, so conspicuous in you, he has always had the address to engage the support of a party, and to make a deluded populace dupes to his interested and ambitious views.

Is it of no consequence, that the confidence of the public, should be withdrawn from a man, who would sacrifice the dearest rights of America on the altars of avarice and ambition? Is it of no importance to society "that a [illegible] let loose upon its peace and happiness" should be hunted down? Is it of no advantage to the state, that a faction, whose actions take their tone from the will of their unprincipled leader, who has ever laboured to reduce us to a servile dependence on the tyrant of Britain, by opposing every decisive measure for the prosecution of the war, should be finally destroyed? Surely these are public benefits of the first magnitude, and you most virtuous citizens, to whom they owe their existence, are entitled to every reward a grateful country can bestow.

From your first entrance into the councils of this state, the real whigs have looked up to you as their guardian angels, and have considered your conduct as the antidote to the poisonous politics of this man and his party. It has been the first wish of our hearts, that by one bold effort you would crush his hopes, influence, and designs. We beheld with satisfaction, the advantages you obtained over him last year, and impatiently waited for the time, when you should collect all your forces to a point, and by a grand coup de main acquire undying honours for yourselves, and substantial benefits for your country. It was recorded in the book of fate that this glorious triumph should distinguish the 10th of January 1782, a day which will hereafter be held by the sons of freedom in [illegible], as the ides of March, the ever-memorable [illegible] of July, or the glorious 19th of October, and will be commemorated as long as patriotism has a [illegible] on earth!

The public spirit and philanthropy, which induced you to become prosecutors, can only be equalled by the wisdom, candour, and moderation you exhibited through the course of the painful business. You afforded a most interesting spectacle,—[illegible] sensibility and melting humanity was then [illegible] with an enthusiastic love of country, and [illegible] for an individual, pleading against the [illegible] of the community. The patriot triumphed over the man, and you acted a part worthy a Brutus, or a [illegible] worthy of yourselves.

The unanimous suffrages of the immediate representatives of the people, two of the ablest [illegible] [illegible] whose determination to acquit [illegible] [illegible] disqualified them as judges, has [illegible] [illegible] of glory on his country, and [illegible] the perpetual infamy of his name immortal." Your friends observed with ineffable pleasure, that on the division, so fatal to him and so glorious to you, the honest whigs expressed their detestation of his crimes, and heaped on you their united plaudits! Such was the glorious tribute of gratitude, the Romans paid the virtuous and patriotic Cicero, when he came forth from the senate, after his victory over the abandoned Catiline and his profligate associates; whose daring conspiracy had precipitated the mistress of the world to the brink of ruin!

Greece had her Demosthenes, Rome her Tully, and Great Britain her Chatham; the memory of their actions shall never die. America can boast her heroes and her patriots, in whom are united all the virtues and talents, that enlighten and adorn mankind. Your names, illustrious sirs, shall be revered by posterity, and parents shall teach their children to imitate your bright example, that like you, they may be admired and beloved whilst living, and when dead, celebrated by the orators, poets, and historians of future ages. "I am not conversant in the language of panegyric. These praises are extorted from me by your transcendant merit, but they will wear well for they have been dearly earned."

A REAL WHIG.

Annapolis, January 18, 1782.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

YESTERDAY was sent in here, by his majesty's ship Adamant, David Graves, Esq; commander, the schooner Delaware, ——— Smith master, loaded with three hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and six hogsheads of tobacco; she was bound for Cape François, and is one of twenty sail of vessels from Philadelphia, all of which had similar cargoes, bound for France and different ports in the West-Indies. They all left the capes of Delaware in company with her about ten hours before she was taken, which happened at four A. M. on the 30th ult. In said rebel fleet were four large ships, each mounting about twenty guns, one of them the Fair American, the remainder were brigs, schooners, &c. all deeply loaded. The above-mentioned prize left the Adamant and another of his majesty's frigates in the middle of the rebel fleet, of which there is not the least doubt but they will give a good account.

Jan. 4. Yesterday was sent in here by his majesty's ship Chatham, Andrew S. Douglass, Esq; commander, the rebel sloop Sally, of five guns and eight men, John Christie late master, bound from Philadelphia for St. Croix, with a cargo of flour, bread, tobacco, staves, &c. she left the Chatham in chace of a large schooner, which sailed from the same port along with her, with a similar cargo. They are part of a rich fleet which left the capes of Delaware the 29th ult. amongst which the Adamant and Orpheus were reaping a most plentiful harvest, and the Chatham was rapidly advancing to glean up the gleanings.

RICHMOND, January 12.

A French frigate of forty guns is arrived in Hampton road from Brest, and has brought a considerable quantity of specie, for the payment of the French troops in this state. By this vessel we are informed that Providence has been graciously pleased to send an heir to his Most Christian Majesty's crown and virtues, and that her majesty and the young prince were in perfect health.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

A party of the enemy have lately made an incursion to New-Brunswick, with design, it is said, of carrying off the celebrated partisan, capt. Hyler's boats; they landed, and plundered two houses, but were gallantly opposed by the neighbouring militia, who have so often distinguished themselves in this way; and the enemy were driven off with [illegible].

Among the vessels which arrived here last week from the [illegible] was the brig Mercury, capt. Palmer, who took, in Delaware bay, a small vessel laden with flour, and bound to New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.

On Tuesday last the general assembly of this state adjourned to the first Monday in June next, after having passed the following laws:

An act for the relief of Mary Polton.

An act [illegible] the [illegible] of the iron-works late belonging to James Russell and company.

An act for vesting [illegible] estate [illegible] [illegible] the younger, and an estate in fee simple in [illegible] his wife, in fourteen hundred acres of land lying in Washington county, and in five lots of land lying in Elizabeth-town in the said county.

An act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

An act for the trial and punishment of spies.

An act to make valid a deed from Lemuel Cravath to Nathaniel Ramsey.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to vest in the members of the German reformed church, an estate in fee simple in a lot of ground in Monocacy manor in Frederick county.

An act for holding special elections in Cecil county, that the inhabitants of said county may declare at what place their courts and elections shall be held, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for an election to determine at what place the court-house and prison of Harford county shall be built.

An act relating to costs in criminal cases.

An act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for other purposes.

An act directing the proceedings against persons guilty of [illegible].

An act to empower William Wilkinson and John Cradock to sell and dispose of a certain tract of land, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act to empower Henry Griffith and Charles Greenbury Griffith to sell certain lands, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act to declare what foreign gold and silver coin shall be deemed the current money of the state.

An act concerning nonjurors.

An act to repeal all the acts of assembly heretofore made relative to the seizure of provisions or merchandise.

A supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

An act to appropriate certain lands to the use of the officers and soldiers of this state, and for the sale of vacant lands.

An act for the relief of Patrick Hamilton, John Page, Clement Beall, Thomas Williams, Benjamin Cawood, and Joseph Baxter, and the several collectors of the tax.

An act to regulate public ferries.

An act relating to forfeited recognizances and judgments in treason, and fines imposed by militia courts-martial.

An act for an addition to Baltimore-town in Baltimore county.

An act for the relief of Martin Bulger, a languishing prisoner in Baltimore county gaol.

An additional supplement to an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to appoint an intendant of the revenue, and all public monies.

An act to raise recruits.

An act to settle and pay the civil list, and the other expences of civil government.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

An act for the sale of certain confiscated British property pledged for the redemption of certificates.

HOUSE of DELEGATES.

Friday, January 11, 1782.

GENERAL CADWALADER having made the following motion, viz.

Whereas it appears by publications in the Annapolis Gazette of the 23d and 30th August last, signed by Charles Carroll, Esq; of Carrollton, that Samuel Chase, Esq; (lately appointed a member of Congress for this state) is charged with having committed a breach of trust* as a member of congress,

* *Mr. Carroll in his publications [illegible] alleged, or indirectly insinuated, that Mr. Chase had been guilty of a breach of his public trust, as a delegate in congress, in three particulars. 1. That Mr. Chase, [illegible] himself of the extraordinary demand for flour for the army (which the arrival of the French fleet [illegible] and which Mr. Chase knew, by being a member of congress) formed connexions for engrossing that article, and raising the price on the public. 2. That Mr. Chase, by his influence and [illegible] [illegible] the determination of a committee of congress, on the first [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for procuring the necessary supplies for the public use, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and flour. 3. That Mr. Chase [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], one of his partners in trade, the [illegible] of the 24th of August, 1778, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]*

in the year 1778; and upon full consideration of the said charge, and Mr. Chase's defence, this house is of opinion, that the said Mr. Chase ought not to have been appointed: Therefore *Resolved*, That a message be *immediately* prepared, informing the senate, that this house propose electing another person on Monday next, to serve in Congress, for the ensuing year, in Mr. Chase's stead. Which being seconded ‡,

Ordered, That any charge intended to be made against Mr. Chase be reduced to writing, and delivered in at the table.

Saturday, January 12, 1782.

Mr. Cadwalader, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, having laid before the house the following paper, viz. That from all the facts mentioned by Charles Carroll, Esq; of Carrollton, in certain publications of the 23d and 30th of August last, and from all the circumstances contained therein, and from the facts granted by Mr. Chase, in his defence on the 27th of September, it *fully* appears to me, that Mr. Chase was guilty of a breach of trust, by revealing a *secret* resolve of congress, whilst he was a member thereof, in the year 1778.

Ordered, That the subject matter thereof be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Tuesday, January 15, 1782.

On examination of the evidences against Mr. Chase, the question was put, That this house will hear evidence of purchases made by Mr. Chase, or by his partners, of grain and flour, between the 24th of August and the month of November, 1778, as *circumstantial* evidence of his having been guilty of the charge alleged against him of betraying the secret resolve of Congress, Resolved in the affirmative †.

After some time spent in the examination of evidences, the house adjourned till to morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 16, 1782.

It being moved, That the question proposed by general Cadwalader, on Friday last, be NOW put, the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Cadwalader, and appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E.

Messieurs Cadwalader, Lloyd. 2

N E G A T I V E.

Messieurs

Forrest,	Stone,	Quynn,
Thomas,	Ridgely,	Beatty,
Plowden,	S. Worthington,	Duvall,
Stevenson,	Gibson,	Taylor,
Tilden,	Job,	Norris,
N. Worthington,	Miller,	M'Mechen,
Hall,	Bowie,	Wilson,
B. Worthington,	Hawkins,	Sprigg,
Brogden,	Duckett,	Burgess,
Chew,	Wright,	Griffith,
Causin,	Seney,	Bayly,
Jeniter,	Courtey,	Oneale. 36

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, the question was put, "After a *deliberate* and FULL hearing of all the evidences in support of the charge exhibited against Samuel Chase, Esq; and also the evidences on behalf of the said Samuel Chase, Esq; and a thorough investigation of the whole subject, RESOLVED, That the charge aforesaid, in the opinion of this house, is NOT TRUE, and that Mr. Chase was NOT GUILTY of a breach of his duty, as a member of Congress, by revealing a secret resolve of that assembly ||.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Cadwalader appeared as follow:

A F F I R M A T I V E.

Messieurs

Forrest,	Stone,	Quynn,
Thomas,	Ridgely,	Beatty,
Plowden,	S. Worthington,	Duvall,
Stevenson,	Gibson,	Taylor,
Tilden,	Job,	Norris,
N. Worthington,	Miller,	M'Mechen,
Hall,	Bowie,	Wilson,
B. Worthington,	Hawkins,	Sprigg,
Brogden,	Duckett,	Burgess,
Chew,	Wright,	Griffith,
Causin,	Seney,	Bayly,
Jeniter,	Courtey,	Oneale. 36

N E G A T I V E.

Messieurs Cadwalader, Lloyd. 2

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Thursday, January 17, 1782.

Ordered, That the journal, relative to the enquiry into Mr. Chase's conduct, be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

F. GREEN, cl. ho. del.

* [illegible] *missary-general to procure in Pennsylvania, Delaware,* Maryland, *and Virginia,* 20,000 *barrels of flour, to be transported by water, to be laid up in magazines in Massachusetts-bay, and Connecticut.*

‡ *James Lloyd, Esq; colleague of general Cadwalader, from Kent county, seconded the motion.*

† *The admission of this evidence was agreed to by Mr. Chase. The witnesses proved, that Mr. Chase was concerned in two purchases of flour made between the 20th of August and the middle of September, 1778. The first purchase was proposed on the 24th of July, (four days after the arrival of count d'Estaing) the other on the 20th of August; it was proved indubitably, that the real, and declared object of both the purchases was, to send flour to the French fleet, under count d'Estaing, to purchase prizes, or, if prizes could not be purchased, to Boston for sale.*

Witnesses sworn and examined, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Plater, Thomas Stone, and John Smith, Esqrs. of the senate; Messrs. Jenifer, Thomas, Hall, Lloyd, [illegible], Quynn, Chew, Job, Bowie, N. Worthington, and Stevenson, of the house of delegates; and Messieurs William Smith, John M'Cure, Joseph Eastman, Edward Fox, John Brice, N. Maccubbin, J. Maccubbin, and J. T. Chase.

|| *It was proved, 1. That the resolve of congress, of the 24th of August, 1778, was not a secret. When any resolve is passed in congress, which ought to be kept secret, a motion is made in the [illegible], for the injunction to secrecy; if no objection, the president informs the members, that the resolve is not to be divulged; if the motion for secrecy is opposed, it is debated and determined, as in other cases, by a majority of the states, and if in favour of the motion, the president gives direction agreeable to the determination of congress; and the secretary of congress marks the injunction to secrecy in the margin of the journal, opposite the resolve. The manuscript journal of congress, which contains the resolve of the 24th of August, 1778, was searched, and there was no injunction to secrecy noted in the journal. In other cases, before and after the said resolve, an injunction to secrecy is marked in the journal. If congress do not enjoin secrecy, it remains in the discretion of the members, and it was never esteemed a violation of honour, to mention any matter, which congress did not determine to be secret.*

2. There was not the least proof, that if the resolve, or the matter of it, was to be secret, that Mr. Chase ever revealed it to Mr. Dorsey, his partner, or any other person.

3. It was fully proved, that Mr. Chase, from the time of the reports (in the fall 1778) to the present time, used every means, in his power, to procure an enquiry into his conduct.

January 23, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Tootell, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscribers, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in regularly proved, to be settled.

To be sold at private sale, and the whole together, medicines, surgical instruments, books on physic and surgery, gallipots, phials, &c. with all the furniture belonging to the shop of the deceased, for which credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond and security, if required.

ELIZABETH TOOTELL, } executors.
ROBERT COUDEN,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Woodward, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

MARGARET WOODWARD, executrix,
FREDERICK SPRIGG, executor. w3

Prince-George's county, January 15, 1782.

CAME to my plantation near the Woodyard, about the beginning of November last, the following cattle, viz. a black and white cow, has a star on her forehead, is marked with a swallow-fork on her right ear, a crop and under bit on her left, is supposed to be about 5 years old, and has lately calved. A dunish red and white ditto, has a white blaze running down her nose from her forehead, cropt on both ears, judged to be about 10 years old, and is now with calf. A red ditto, about 5 years old, has lately calved, has a white mark on her forehead in form of a heart, a fork, under bit and hole, on the right, and a slit and under bit on the left. A red ditto, with a white face, about 5 years old, no perceivable marks, has lately calved. A black and white spotted heifer, about 2 years old, has a crop and hole on the right ear, and a crop and slit on the left. A dark brindle and white steer, has a bald face, is about 5 or 6 years old, and cropt on both ears. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

Bladensburg, January [illegible], 1782.

To be sold, at the house of Mr. Henry Bradford, in this town, on Thursday the [illegible] inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, for tobacco on credit for twelve months without interest,

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, among which are a very likely and handy house wench, and several good spinners. Bonds with approved security will be required.

GEORGE LEE.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 3, 1782.

UPON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms; the negroes, separately, or in families, the stock and farming utensils in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forges, with a quantity of land, and the furnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private state money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold.

By order,
JO. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments.

January 2, 1782.

On Friday the first of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for either specie, any of the bills of credit of this state, or crop tobacco, payable in hogsheads of not less than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inspection, the following tracts of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

HOPEWELL, containing 200 acres. *Convenience*, 5 acres. *Maiden's Pleasure*, 93 acres. N. B. These three tracts are contiguous, and will be sold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950lb. tobacco each. *The secret enlarged*, containing 363 acres. Also the very valuable plantation where the subscriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the shape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, so as to make two good plantations, and it will be set up in such lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of sale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling house, two large good tobacco houses, corn house, stables, and all the other necessary out-houses. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the same time will be sold, the noted horse *Currus Dominus*, two other excellent riding horses, a very good carriage horse, and five as good draught horses as any in the state. Also two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs; plantation utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Also an excellent ox-cart, a light horse-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not less than a hogshead, arising from the sales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly, and no interest will be charged for the first twelve months. Bond, with good security, from every person, will be expected.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. To be sold also the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been sowed about 25 bushels of wheat and 7 bushels of rye.

TAKEN up in the bay between Love-point and Sandy-point, a small two mast sailing boat, with two good sails, has been a barge, but raised upon and a deck put to it. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying reasonable charges, by applying to

THOMAS [illegible],
Block maker, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.